

# The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

## THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

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## THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

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JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

## ADVERTISING RATES

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## THE ADVERTISER

Is not and does not propose to be a partisan paper. It is not an "organ." Its opinions are its own. The ADVERTISER alone is responsible for opinions expressed in these columns.

## THE ADVERTISER

Advocates Free Trade—British free trade, Continental free trade, free trade with the whole world.

## THE ADVERTISER

'Looks forward with hope to Canada's future as that of an Independent Canadian Republic, in equally friendly alliance with the United States and with Great Britain, believing that such a status would be best for Canada, best for Great Britain, and promotive of the best attainable relations with the United States. Meantime, everything is to be gained by cultivating cordial relations between all English speaking peoples. Those who take an opposite course should be regarded as enemies of mankind.

## THE ADVERTISER

Advocates Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, and all expedient general legislation and persuasion in the meantime.

## THE ADVERTISER

Is an advocate of Equal Rights for women, whether as regards the franchise, or equal wages for equal work.

## THE ADVERTISER

Is a believer in Christian Union, and considers the time has come when the various Christian denominations should come closer together. Those bodies which are now nearest should unite first. Under the present system there is an unjustifiable waste of men, means and effort. The differences between most of the existing denominations are no greater than the differences, natural to thinking men and women, to be found in every congregation. Even those Christian bodies supposed to be the farthest apart, the Protestant and the Roman Catholic, have more of belief that is common than of belief that is antagonistic. To the laity the differences between the various Protestant denominations are microscopic. For various reasons the clergy, even when, as is true of the best of them, they favor Christian Union, are not in a position to be as outspoken as the laity.

## THE ADVERTISER

Advocates Obligatory Voting. Most of the electoral corruption centers around "getting out the vote." Let the duty be laid on every elector of getting out his own vote.

## THE ADVERTISER

Advocates the more general use of the Plebiscite, the Initiative and Referendum, etc., believing that the interest of the people in public questions, apart from persons, would thereby be done to promote independence of political thought, as opposed to excessive party spirit.

God's in His heaven,  
All's right with the world.

—(BROWNIE.)

London, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

## ILLUSORY PERCENTAGES.

Mr. Daly, Minister of the Interior, is great on percentages. In the House of Commons the other night, he endeavored to break the force of Mr. Paterson's arraignment of the N. P. as a hindrance to immigration by pointing to the percentages of increase of population in the Northwest.

Reported percentages of increase in a new country are always to be received with caution. A Kansas boomster once visited an Eastern city to promote a speculative interest in his tract of land. He called a public meeting, and enlarged on the extraordinary advancement that the town plot in the center of the tract had made in one brief year. "Why," he said, "the city has doubled its population in twelve months, and bids fair to triple itself before another year. Such phenomenal growth has never before been known!" Being pressed for details, he had to confess that the first year, he built a house in the plot and moved his family in; the second year, a friend put up a house, and in the then current year another settler had just arrived.

We much fear that if Mr. Daly's percentages of increase were probed to the bottom, they would be found to be equally illusory.

The Dictionary Commission of the French Academy has recommended the suppression of the circumflex, leaving only two accents, the acute and the grave.

## THE LICENSE QUESTION.

The attempt to induce the City Council to ask for ten additional liquor licenses met with a rebuff in the shape of a vote of 14 against to 5 for.

This decisive result places the temperance sentiment of the city once more strongly in the ascendant.

It shows that the apparent set-back at the January election did not represent the solid sentiment of London.

So much has been settled.

What has yet to be settled is this: An expression of opinion on the part of 2,757 of the best men and women of London was given in January last in favor of closing all bars at 7 p.m. It is believed that of the honest vote a decided majority favored early closing. But accepting the face figures, it seems only reasonable that the opinions of these 2,757 citizens should have their full influence proportionately to the total number of votes cast.

## GLADSTONE AND BLAKE.

In his great and bound-to-be-successful battle Gladstone is receiving powerful assistance from Canada's gifted son, Edward Blake, whose first oratorical appearance in the Imperial Parliament has been a distinct success. The London Daily News says the brilliant speech created a profound impression. The Chronicle says the peroration was as fine as any the House of Commons has ever heard. The Westminster Gazette remarks that it was a bold thing for Mr. Blake to attempt an impromptu reply to Mr. Chamberlain, gives him high praise and says he acquitted himself well. The London Times speaks of him as a big man. The London correspondent of the New York Times says "his effort was recognized on all sides as having placed him in the first rank of orators in the Commons." Mr. Gladstone personally congratulated Mr. Blake, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in an interview, said, "Mr. Blake's speech was the best ever uttered in Parliament on the subject of home rule."

William Ewart Gladstone is all right. So is Edward Blake.

## WHY DELAY TAX REDUCTION?

Finance Minister Foster hoped to ward off deputations in favor of tax reduction by announcing early in the session of Parliament that he would fully consider and provide for needed reforms when he made his financial statement.

It being conceded on all hands that tax reductions on an extensive scale was necessary for the promotion of the prosperity of a large section of the people, and to allay the unrest that everyone concedes exists, it is unnecessary to say that the country was very much disappointed when but two miserable changes were made in the tax rate. The agitation for effective reforms in the tariff will not down, however, and no mere subterfuge such as that resorted to by the Government will keep this question in the background, even for one brief year. Everyone knows that the farmers and wage-earners, and many of the merchants and manufacturers have reached the conclusion that the Dominion can only prosper by a material reduction in the tax rate, and by the rescue of the people from the domination of the combines.

As the chief officers of the Patrons of Industry, a body now 120,000 strong, told Sir John Thompson and Mr. Foster in Ottawa on Friday last, the people want emancipation from burdensome taxes now, not a year or a year and a half from to-day. They cannot pay their way on promises, and the men in power have no business to postpone action, even for a day. Last year the farmers petitioned for a reduction in or abolition of many taxes that press unduly on them. By reducing their power to buy goods, these taxes make the agriculturalists much poorer customers of the urban communities who supply their wants than they would otherwise be. Thus every self-sustaining industry suffers by the present diversion of the taxes into the pockets of the very rich.

It cannot be said that the men in power at Ottawa are now without information to guide them, yet they pretend that they cannot tell what the Dominion needs—that they must wait till Mr. Foster and three of his associates go on a pilgrimage through the country! Then they will know all about what is wanted. Is not this a travesty on responsible government? The Cabinet should be able to legislate now. Where are its supporters in the House? They come from all parts of the Dominion, and are supposed to be intelligent men. Some of them have been compelled by their constituents to put on the motion paper resolutions opposed to the policy of delay that Mr. Foster has adopted, while others would doubtless counsel action now. Dr. Weldon and his Conservative friends ignored Sir John Thompson when they went directly to the Governor-General to appeal against the Nova Scotia coal mines measure, and thus showed they had no confidence in their leader on that subject. And Sir John Thompson and Mr. Foster turn upon the whole Conservative contingent and tell them that they cannot accept their counsel as to what is best to be done to secure tax reduction, which admit to be imperatively necessary, and that the only way open to the Ministers is to send Mr. Foster and one or two of the new ornamental members of the Cabinet on a tour to find out the truth! Was ever such impotence confessed by a responsible Administration?

The fact is, the Government knows that taxes must come down, but the Ministers have been so kind to them, and they would find the evil day as far off as possible. If members of Parliament were less subservient Mr. Foster would be compelled to act. As it is, the agitation should not be abated one iota till justice is done to the great consuming class now paying tribute to the cotton, sugar, wire fencing and other rings who are permitted by law to plunder the overwhelming majority of the people.

## THE HOME RULE BILL.

The Home Rule Bill is getting along wonderfully well, and will doubtless get through the House of Commons all right.

Presumably the Lords will throw it out. Gladstone will then go to the country, but not on Home Rule alone, but with a full quiver of additional radical measures—such as bills to abolish plural voting; give local control over the liquor traffic; the bill relating to the liability of employers for injuries to their workmen; the bill to amend the registration of Electors' Act; the bill to shorten the hours of railway employees, etc.

## METHODS OF VOTING.

Methods of voting are important. Anything that promotes speed, and makes "manipulation" difficult, helps to obtain a full and fair vote. Harper's Weekly says: In a number of the towns of the State of New York, when the spring elections are held this year, there will be a very novel scene. Each voter will walk into a little room with walls of sheet-iron, will see before him a neat array of bright knobs—to each of which is attached the name of a candidate for office, the whole number, including all the names placed in nomination—will push in the knob for every name he wishes to vote, and will pass out, having taken, according to the experiment in Lockport last year, less than 40 seconds. By the machinery thus employed every vote is securely and secretly recorded, and every voter can cast one vote, and no more, for one candidate for each office. There is no printing of ballots required, there is no chance of misprinted names, or of miscounting, accidental or intended, or of changing the returns. The election held in Lockport in the spring of 1892 was very favorably reported on by those who watched it, and the like elections this year will be closely studied. If the machinery does in all places what it did in Lockport, it would seem that the ingenuity of the Yankee inventor had settled the vexed question of ballot reform, and by a voting machine had destroyed much of the viciousness of machine voting. The Australian system, for which so much energy and ink have been expended, can at best only secure secrecy, and this machine seems to compel secrecy, and to make the various phases of electoral crime and abuse physical impossibilities. The saving of money is said to be very great, but the saving in political demoralization and corruption must be, if the machine works uniformly and continuously well, simply incalculable.

## CHARMING GIRLS! HONEST CLERKS

(New York Sun.) The number of large defalcations, involving betrayals of trust, is visibly less than it was formerly, and in number and variety embezzlements do not keep pace with the constant increase of the volume of mercantile business. An embezzlement is no longer an every-day occurrence, and the word in fact has ceased from use in this State as a legal definition of the offense of larceny by breach of trust.

A retail establishment in this city has recently unearthed a number of petty thefts, all chargeable, as investigation shows, to the male and not to female clerks, though the latter outnumber the former in the proportion of five to one. During the past ten or fifteen years there has been a prodigious increase in the number of girls and young women in the sales and cashiers' departments of retail drygoods shops. There are female cashiers, accountants, auditors, bookkeepers, entry clerks and cash girls. They are intelligent, accurate, alert and almost without exception honest.

It is probably no exaggeration to say that the considerably more than one-half of the money daily expended by retail purchasers in New York passes through the hands of women. Yet an act of dishonesty among women, in this great army of clerks is rarely heard of, and in the few isolated cases which exist, they are usually the result of some grouty complicity with some male clerk. Even in large wholesale houses the number of female clerks in the cashiers' department is decidedly on the increase, and this would not be so were not such female clerks found to be trustworthy.

This high record for probity and fidelity amid the temptations which small wages are supposed to interpose is creditable indeed, and the wonder is that it is not often referred to by those for whom the working girls of New York—bless their diligence, bright eyes and cheerful spirits!—constitute a sympathetic theme for homely, sermon and leading article.

HE LOVED  
good bread, pie,  
and pastry, but his  
stomach was delicate.  
SHE LOVED  
to cook, but was  
tired and sick of the  
taste and smell of lard.  
She bought Cottolene,  
(the new shortening) and  
THEY LOVED  
more than ever, be-  
cause she made better  
food, and he could eat it  
without any unpleasant  
after effect. Now  
THEY ARE HAPPY,  
having found the BEST,  
and most healthful short-  
ening ever made—  
COTTOLENE.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,  
Wellington and Ann Streets,  
MONTREAL.



## Beauty and Purity.

Beauty of skin and purity of blood go hand in hand. No greater blessing than a skin without blemish, and a body nourished by pure blood, is vouchsafed to man or woman. It is the foundation of health and happiness. To cleanse the blood, skin, and scalp of every eruption, impurity and disease, and restore the hair, no agency in the world of medicine is so speedy, economical and unailing as the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Everything about them inspires confidence. They are absolutely pure, and may be used on the youngest infant. They afford immediate relief in the most agonizing of itching and burning eczemas, and other itching, scaly and crusty skin and scalp diseases. They prevent inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough and oily skin. They speedily cure humors of the blood and skin with loss of hair, whether simple, scurfy, hereditary or ulcerative. They cleanse the system of all impurities by internal and external medication, and constitute the most effective treatment of modern times.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c; RESOLVENT, \$1 50.  
Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.  
"All About the Skin, Scalp and Hair," 64 pages, 300 Diseases, mailed free.

A Small  
Quantity of  
Liebig Company's  
Extract of Beef  
Added to any Soup,  
Sauce or Gravy gives  
Strength and Fine Flavor.  
Invaluable in Improved and Economic  
Cookery, makes cheapest, purest,  
and best Beef Tea.

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1893.

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Gentlemen living outside the city are invited to call when in London and see what we are doing in fine Ordered Clothing. Our cutter is from one of the best houses in Toronto. Our stock of Cloths and Trimmings is select and of great variety, and we are satisfied if once favored with your order we shall hold you as a regular customer and make it mutually profitable.

H. Bapty,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
157 DUNDAS STREET.

# THIS WEEK

—AT—

## CHAPMAN'S

### You Can Buy

14 1/2 yards plain or twilled Flannelette, extra heavy and wide; the usual price was 12c and 15c yard, reduced and selling this week while it lasts at

7c YARD.

### You Can Buy

The new and popular Corset, "The Gem," in leading sizes; style, fit and comfort combined, and for this week we set the price at

50c PAIR.

### You Can Buy

A dress length of double-fold Bedford Tweed Effect Suiting, in navy, myrtle, gray and olive colorings; very becoming and positively cheap for

\$1 PER DRESS.

### You Can Buy

A few remaining dress lengths of Columbia Zephyr Suiting (25 inches), in navy grounds and cardinal and buttercup tufted stripes; nobby and high class goods. A very decided cut in the price when we say

15c PER YARD.

### You Can Buy

Eight yards Navy Twilled Serge, worth from 15c to 18c yard, and adapted for either boys' or girls' everyday wear, and the best value to be found after comparison at

12 1-2c PER YARD.

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They Make the People Talk.

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